Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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Referendum on Suffrage Sweeps British Columbia

Measure Carries in Fourth Great Canadian Province by 10,000 Majority, Winning in Every District—Within Last Nine Months Over Million Square Miles Give Women Vote

Another victory has been won in Canada. The women of the Canadian province of British Columbia were last week given full provincial suffrage by an overwhelming referendum vote. This makes the fourth triumph in the Canadian northwest within the last nine months. Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan enfranchised women earlier in the year.

If, as press dispatches indicate, the total vote was 25,000, suffrage carried more than two to one. The referendum swept every district according to the New York Times dispatch of Sept. 16, and Mrs. Maria Gordon Grant telegraphed the Woman's Journal from Victoria Sept. 16 that the majority was already 10,000.

"The woman suffrage referendum carried in the Province by ten thousand," wires Mrs. Grant. "Returns are not all in as yet, and the soldiers' overseas vote will increase the majority in favor. The law will automatically grant the franchise to women on March 1, 1917."

Prohibition also carried at the polls.

British Columbia is bordered on the south by Washington, Idaho and a portion of Montana, and on the east by Alberta, which gained woman suffrage in March this year. Its area is 355,855 square miles, which represents a greater territory than the six New England States plus New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas and Tennessee.

Sentiment for suffrage has grown with remarkable strides in British Columbia. In the spring of this year the Provincial Parliament voted to have a referendum on soldiers' voting rights, and at the same time Premier Bowser stated that any legislation which would grant the franchise to the soldiers would also provide votes for women. The Premier said he felt it was just that the people of British Columbia should decide the question of franchise extension for themselves.

In marked antithesis to this, and proving how quickly the change in feeling toward equal rights has developed, was the almost hostile reception given to the suffrage plea of a large deputation of women by Premier Richard McBride in 1913. He refused their request to have an enfranchising bill introduced in the Provincial Parliament by anv except a private member.

The Premier said he feared that if women got the vote they would soon sit in Parliament, and it would be reasonable to suppose that some time they would form a woman's party and attempt to run the affairs of the district. It has taken only about two years to change this situation.

A New Canada

Within the last nine months equal suffrage has been extended to the women of four great Canadian provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which comprise a total area of over a million square miles and include such important and fast-growing cities as Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, Regina, Brantford and Vancouver.

The exact area of these provinces is 1,114,672 square miles, a territory larger than all the States east of the Mississippi river, with Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and two-thirds of Arkansas thrown in. The population of these provinces in 1911 amounted to 1,715,189, and it has undoubtedly grown much larger since then.

The map of North America is fast growing white.

"GREAT INFLUENCE FOR PUBLIC GOOD"

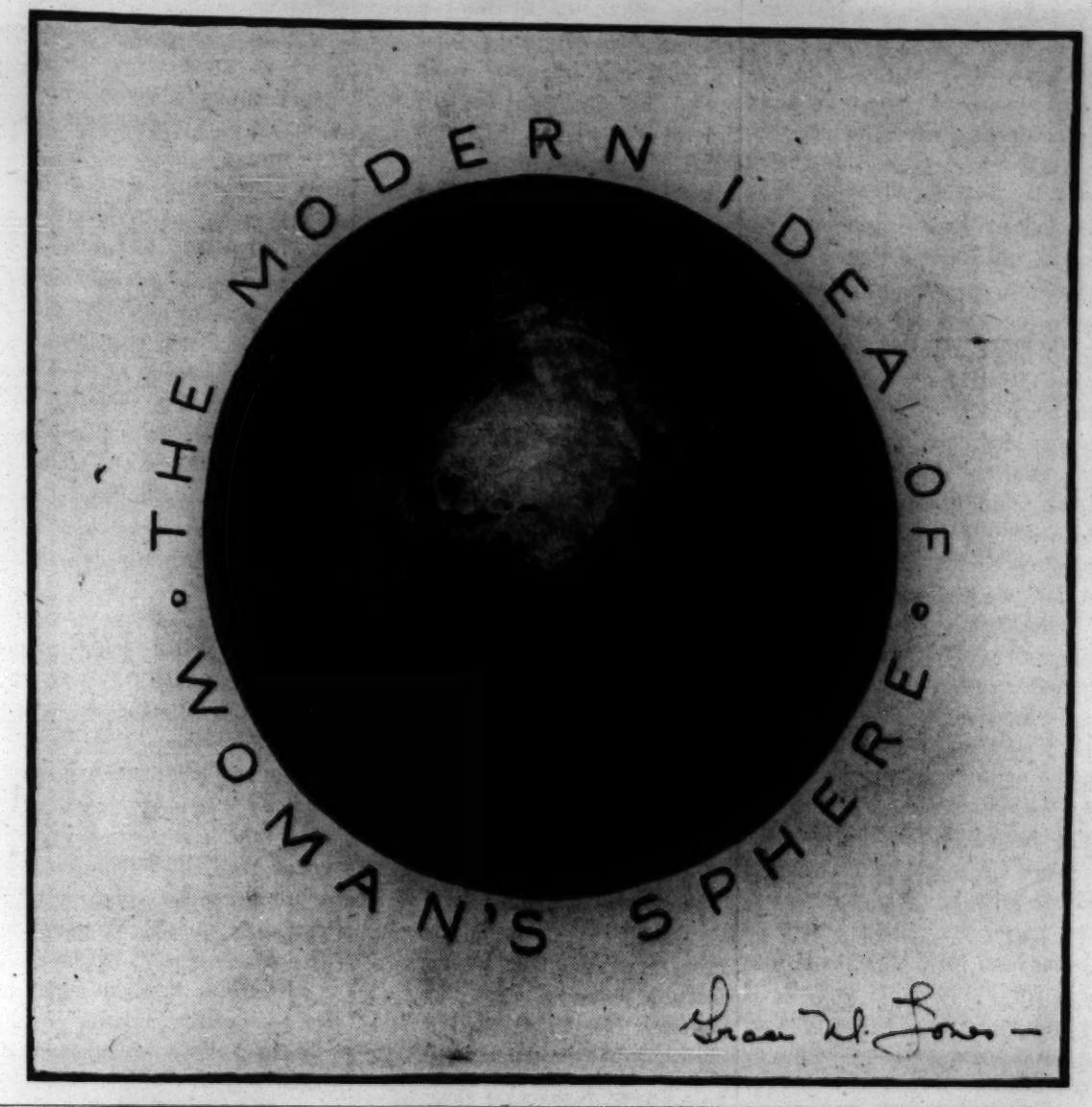
Thomas Conway, Running for New York Democratic Senatorship, Declares for Suffrage

Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburgh, N. Y., candidate in the Democratic primaries for United States Senator, has joined the ranks of candidates supporting equal suffrage. In a letter to Mrs. Raymond Brown he says:

"If elected United States Senator I will vote to enfranchise the women of this country, and I will do what I can for the passage of an amendment to that end.

"For several years I have been an out-spoken advocate of woman suffrage. I presided and spoke at a meeting held at Plattsburgh in favor of the cause more than a year ago. I, therefore, can, and do, answer your questions in the affirmative, not as a candidate, but from sincere conviction and the belief that woman suffrage would be a powerful influence for good in the public life of the nation and in impressing the highest American ideals on Governmental policy."

Her Place Is Here



MAINE PRIMARY A SUFFRAGE WIN

Republicans Said to Welcome Women's Votes As Means to Enforce Prohibition

The vote in Maine last week, which has been hailed all over the country as a significant Republican victory, was also a victory for equal suffrage. Maine is one of the few States in the country where suffrage sentiment has divided to any great extent on party lines.

The Maine Democrats have made their chief issue for years the repeal of the prohibitory law, and in line with this program they opposed, almost to a man, the suffrage amendment in the last Legislature. The Republicans, on the other hand, have endorsed suffrage, and the Maine political correspondent of the Republican Boston Herald in an article published previous to the election declared suffrage was an issue of the campaign.

"Republicans will welcome the vote of Maine women, for the belief is common that they will be practically united for the retention of the prohibitory law," he said. "The Republicans realize that at present the law is precariously situated and under present conditions with the Republican majority throughout the State so small constantly threatens Republican supremacy in State, county and city administration."

In an editorial entitled "Maine for Suffrage?" Sept. 20, the Boston Herald says:

"The prediction that the Herald made some time ago that

(Continued on page 306.)

DEMOCRATS NAME WOMAN CANDIDATE

Mrs. Fernand Nominated for Congress—Three Women Now in Running

Another woman has stepped into the Congressional race. Mrs. Josephine Marshall Fernand, who is the first California woman to run for federal office, is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District.

Mrs. Fernand, with three children of her own, is especially interested in questions relating to the welfare of women and children. She is carrying on a vigorous campaign despite the fact that she states her own case without criticising her opponent.

Two other women are candidates of either the Republican or Democratic parties for Congress: Miss Jeanette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., Republican, and Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Washington, Democrat and Progressive.

GIVES RECIPE FOR HEALTH OFFICER

West Virginia Commissioner Says "Find Woman Interested in Civic Affairs"

West Virginia's State health commissioner, Dr. S. L. Jepson, in reply to a letter from a city official asking how to secure a suitable health officer, answered his questioner:

"Find a woman interested in civic affairs—a woman who will roll up her sleeves and pitch in and work against the enemies of public health, and you will have the best health officer obtainable."

MAINE WOMEN'S CLUBS ENDORSE

Ratification Makes a Total of 35 State Federations Out for Suffrage

The annual convention of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs at Kineo, Sept 15, voted its whole-hearted endorsement of the principle of woman suffrage.

Thirty-five State Federations of Women's Clubs, in addition to the General Federation, have now declared for equal suffrage.

COLLEGE COURSES FOR JERSEY GIRLS

Newark Institute Finds a Way to Give Higher Education Within State

Strange as it may seem, New Jersey young women for the first time in the history of the State are to have the opportunity to enter college courses within the bounds of New Jersey. The Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences has invited New York University to offer the freshman year curriculum, leading to the degrees of A. B. and B. S. to the women of New Jersey, under its auspices. The university has agreed to do this.

The men of the State have long had abundant opportunity to win degrees of the highest kind, what with the presence of Princeton, Rutgers College and Stevens Technical School at Hoboken, and the New Jersey Law School. None of these splendidly endowed schools has ever opened its doors to women, if one excepts the summer courses at Rutgers. For girls graduating from the high schools the only

available higher education is in the State Normal Schools, the city training schools, and one Catholic college for women at Convent.

"So far as the higher education of women is concerned," says the New York Times, "New Jersey well illustrates a case of arrested development. When women first began to demand a higher education, it was insisted that the proper place for the woman was the home, and that a higher education would tend to discourage women from assuming their natural duties. When men's colleges were opened to women and independent women's colleges were established elsewhere, it became apparent that woman could survive a college education and that she could enter other useful fields of activity besides the homes. Those who looked with concern upon woman's enlarging activities urged that there were certain fields of endeavor for which women were especially fitted, and that they should confine themselves to them. One of these special spheres of influence was teaching, and there arose in many quarters the belief that the only thing and the best thing for a girl to do was to teach. In other States opinion has gone beyond this, and women study the science of business, law, medicine, engineering and nearly every other subject embraced in higher and professional education.

"In New Jersey women have been stopped at the teaching stage. The only institutions which girls graduating from high schools could enter were the normal schools and training schools. And having entered these, the almost invariable rule has been for the girl to plan to teach, for by so doing the tuition fee was saved. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that hundreds of ambitious, energetic young girls in New Jersey have been driven into teaching as the only outlet for their ambition. Even so the normal courses are by no means comparable to those of collegiate standard, and we are largely confined to the pedagogical viewpoint."

BEER INDUSTRY DISLIKES STIGMA

Liquor Journal Sees Equal Suffrage Coming—Would Break With Whiskey People

The publicity bulletin of the National W. C. T. U. for Sept. 15 quotes a recent issue of the Brewers' Journal, urging separation of the beer and whiskey interests:

"The franchise will be extended to all women in this country some day," said the Brewers' Journal. "There is little doubt about that. Within a few years most of our large and industrially developing States will grant the vote to the opposite sex, and where will the brewing industry be then if it is still considered to be in alliance with the distillers and whiskey-selling saloons?"

ALABAMA GIRL EXCELS ON MAIL

Miss Meta Pemberton of Gadsden, Ala., is State champion for putting up United States mail. Last month the Talladega postmaster challenged all persons connected with the putting up of mail to accomplish it in less time than it took him.

Miss Pemberton accepted the challenge, and beat the challenger by two and one-half minutes.

We are partners in the Home, why not in Government?

STREETS REQUIRE HOUSEKEEPING TOO

Dr. Anders, Dust Expert, Says Cities Need Own Department With Woman Director

A municipal street cleaning bureau directed by women and with women inspectors is the only solution of Philadelphia's street problem, believes Dr. Howard S. Anders. Dr. Anders, who is an expert on dust and its influence on health, has made a special study of street conditions in this country and in parts of Europe.

"There is no question in my mind," he says, "that the only way we can eventually obtain streets clear of dust and dirt is through a municipal street-cleaning department. There is no other large city in the country that depends upon contractors to keep its streets clean. In Europe the practice is almost universal.

"If such a bureau is to be conducted to the best advantage, it requires a woman at its head. Common sense tells us that keeping things clean is more essentially a woman's job than a man's. Any good housekeeper on entering a room can see dirt and dust where a man would never think of looking for it. Therefore, street cleaning being much along the same line, needs a woman's head and powers of observation.

"I would not limit the operation of the bureau to a woman director. I believe it also would require women inspectors to carry the program to a successful issue. Of course, the manual labor could be done better by men, but with women inspectors on the job I feel sure there would be little neglected or that would fail to be noted."

MAINE PRIMARY A SUFFRAGE WIN

(Continued from page 305)

Maine would probably be the first State in New England to extend the suffrage to women gets substantial confirmation in the recent election in that State. Nobody knows what the Legislatures in other States in this section may do when they meet next winter, but it is settled, as well as anything can be settled in advance, that the Maine Legislature will submit a suffrage amendment to the people, who are certain to have a more kindly feeling toward it than Massachusetts evinced a year ago. The Republicans will control both branches of the next Maine Legislature by a two-thirds vote; the Senate, in fact, by a six-sevenths vote—and they are pledged to offer a suffrage amendment by platform promises and by the assurance of their leaders. The Governor-elect is strongly in favor of woman suffrage, and nobody questions his sincerity.

"Doubtless many individual Democrats will vote for it when the popular test comes, just as many Republicans will vote against it. The Grange, in no State more influential or prosperous than Maine, is committed to woman suffrage."

British Columbia's vote for woman suffrage in all of the districts of the province is another demonstration that the war has not resulted in convincing the people that woman's right to the full enjoyment of citizenship should be limited "because she can't fight."—Springfield Republican.

CONVENTION WAS ARGUMENT ITSELF

New York Post States Order and Decorum Were Models to Other Conventions

The national suffrage convention in Atlantic City was itself a great argument for equal suffrage, points out the New York Evening Post.

"From all accounts the Atlantic City convention of suffragists was one of the most remarkable ever held," says the Post. "It was not only that the management of this large body of delegates—twice as many as those accredited to the Republican and Democratic conventions—was extraordinarily efficient; the speaking was of a high order, and the whole tone earnest and impressive. Whatever suffrage itself may do for our women, no one can have any doubt as to the educational value of the campaign for suffrage upon those who have participated in it. They have gained poise, a knowledge of public speaking, experience in Parliamentary procedure, and training in executive management, besides demonstrating their ability to debate clearly, logically and right to the point.

"There are few assemblages of recent years that could compare with the Atlantic City convention for dignity and efficiency. All the old doubts about the power of women to deal with large affairs ought long since to have vanished. When one recalls the hysterical and childish character of many of the time-wasting episodes of the Republican and Democratic conventions of this year, when one remembers how thousands of representatives of the 'superior' sex went wild in Chicago because a man appeared with a banner bearing the inscription: 'Georgia Was His Mother's State," there is a certain restfulness and sobriety about the reports of what took place at Atlantic City, most refreshing in contrast. Moreover, the deliberations and the conclusions arrived at as to policies were statesmanlike, far-sighted, and wise. Mrs. Catt is plainly a political Von Hindenburg."

SOUTH IS NOT SO SLOW AFTER ALL

Columbia, S. C., Has Had Directory With Wives' Names Nearly Fifteen Years

The Woman's Journal recently told how the suffragists of Rochester, N. Y., had succeeded in persuading the compilers of a directory to include the married women's names. Now comes a letter from Columbia, S. C., expressing astonishment that such a form is just being adopted by "a State like New York." "The directors of this city have used this form for at least fifteen years,—and we are very far behind most sections in recognizing the position of women," says the writer. The South is not as far behind in the progress of the woman movement as many may think.

Red Fox James of the Blackfeet Indians, in a letter to Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, says: "To the American Indian belongs the credit for the idea of woman suffrage. In the early days, before the white man came, the Indian women had equal voice in the council and were even elected as chieftains."

Dr. Shaw On Americanism

Speech of Honorary President at the Close of Convention of National American Woman Suffrage Association

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw closed the national convention in Atlantic City with an address on "What Is Americanism?"

Americanism is a blend of all the best human qualities of all the world, Dr. Shaw said, and the only way that America is different from the other countries from which these qualities have come is that it gives opportunity to everyone for a greater development.

"For many months," she said, "I have been listening to words which have been repeated over and over again—progress, prosperity, preparedness, Americanism, patriotism. Nearly all of them, in the manner in which they are dealt out, could be rightly called hysteria. Before these words came, I was used to hearing the word feminism, which the anti-suffragists applied to woman suffrage. I wanted to know what a feminist was, so as to know what I was, but every definition was different from every other. Now, what is Americanism? Every one has a different answer. Some people say it is never to submit to the dictation of a king. Since I attended the great national political conventions I have decided that these people are the very ones who enjoy being dictated to by political bosses. I personally would rather be dictated to by a king than a boss. Sometimes you can boss the king, but the boss always bosses you. Other people say Americanism is the pride of liberty, and that it is to defend an insult to the flag with their gore. When a poor, half-starved, half-developed person tramples on that flag, we should be ready to pour out the blood of the nation, they say. But are we not ready to sit in silence when that flag waves over living conditions which should be an insult to all patriotism?

"Why do we care more about our flag than any other flag? Why, when we have been travelling and seeing other flags, does the sight of the American flag draw tears to our eyes and warmth to our hearts? Is it not because it is a symbol of the hopes and aspirations of the men and women of the whole world? They say it is the love of liberty, but men have died for that and women given their lives for it, thousands of years before America was known. Others say it is the love of justice, but the whole world is filled with that. No one country loves it more than another. Human love, sacrifice, and sympathy with the race have been manifested in the history of the world since the beginning of time."

Miss Shaw then told the story of her preaching many years ago in the Mormon Tabernacle, and how a Mormon bishop said: "That's one of the best Mormon sermons I've heard preached in this tabernacle in a long time," and a Methodist preacher said to her, "Well, Sister Shaw, those Mormons never got such a good dose of Methodism as that before."

"It is the same way with Americanism," she said. "The American sees in Americanism just what he wants to see. He looks over the world and finds every good thing and calls it his own—justice, liberty, humanity, patriotism. It is not Americanism at all, but humanism. Americans have brought their Americanism with them. There is only one thing we can claim in higher degree than the other nations. Opportunity is the only word which means the true Americanism.

"The anti-suffragists have said truly that when women have the vote they will have less time for charity and philanthropy. They are right—when we have the vote there will be less need for charity and philanthropy. The highest ideal of a republic is not a long bread line nor a soup kitchen. We would give to the people such opportunity that they can buy their own bread and make their own soup.

"There must be no inequalities in America; opportunity must be for all, men and women alike, and the peoples of every nationality. Americanism does not mean militarism nor military preparedness. Neither does it mean moral preparedness, intellectual, spiritual, nor industrial preparedness. The preparedness to be and to become is to be prepared in all these ways. The greatest need of Americans is not military preparedness nor changed economic conditions, but a baptism of the spirit, higher religious ideals, and a deeper tolerance and sympathy. We need not impose our religious beliefs upon others, but the human heart must be in accord with the divine heart if real opportunity is to be in America, and if America is to mean more than other countries, and if we are to be what our mothers and fathers aspired to be.

"We must all be free to express our beliefs. We must all be a part of the Government and be able to express our ideas of what is right. I want woman suffrage for myself for two reasons—because I know that I can never develop the kind of character I want to have until I am a free human being, and because not until then can I really help other people to develop themselves."

NON-PARTISANSHIP UPHELD BY BOTH

Helen Ring Robinson, Democrat, and Mrs. Agnes Riddle, Republican, Believe It Best

Former Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, contributes to the New York Independent of Sept. 11 an article in strong disapproval of the "Woman's Party." As she is a Democrat, her disapproval of it is natural; but she mentions the interesting fact that Mrs. Agnes Riddle, a Republican, for two terms a member of the lower house in Colorado, and a warm supporter of Mr. Hughes, has also expressed her disapproval of the Woman's Party and its "anti-party policy." These experienced women, who are on opposite sides in politics, are agreed in holding that the non-partisan attitude of the National Association is the wiser and the more likely to hasten the coming of nation-wide suffrage.

In the primary election in Colorado, Sept. 12, Miss Hattie K. Howard was nominated for Congress in the first district on the Progressive ticket.

Dangers to a Fifth-Grade Civilization

By Owen R. Lovejoy
General Secretary National Child Labor Committee

Address Before the National Suffrage Convention in Atlantic City

The past month has been memorable in the history of child labor reform in America. A three-years' campaign culminated last Friday in the signing of a bill by President Wilson, which excludes from the facilities of interstate commerce the exploiters of child labor. It has been estimated that 150,000 children, who now bow under the yoke of excessive toil, will be able to straighten up and look heaven in the face when this law begins to operate on the first of next September. In signing the bill the President said:

"I want to say that with real emotion I sign this bill, because I know how long the struggle has been to secure legislation of this sort, and what it is going to mean to the health and to the vigor of this country, and also to the happiness of those whom it affects. It is with genuine pride that I play my part in completing this legislation. I congratulate the country and felicitate myself."

The National Child Labor Committee has been showered with congratulations from all over the country. Educators point to the increased interest in the school; the social workers forecast higher standards of living as a result of this law; manual workers write fervently their wish that the same interest might have been shown in them when they were child laborers. One devout soul says: "Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace." And others tell us we ought to rejoice that we can now lay down our armor.

Perhaps we ought to be glad of all this and go off and celebrate, but we are not even happy—only resolute. We are anxious lest people take a prescription for a recovery. We are determined, if possible, to work the National Child Labor Committee out of a job, and to show those who want child labor put where it belongs—in the Museum of Antiquity with cannibalism and chattel slavery—that now is the time to take hold, not the time to let go.

I said the law will reach 150,000 but there are 1,850,000 children in the United States who cannot possibly be touched by any Federal legislation. These are wards of the various States; the infant hawkers of news and chewing gum on our city streets; the truck garden conscripts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado and Maryland; the sweating cotton-pickers of Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas; the 90,000 domestic servants under sixteen years old who do the menial drudgery in our American homes, and the pallid cashgirls in our city shops and department stores.

Victory? Yes, in registering the conscience of the nation against this crime, and in setting a standard of efficiency for local administration. But there are 1;850,000 little toilers who are not even contemplated by this Federal law. Now, frankly, what is the real problem before us? America boasts a lot about its intelligence and its public schools. We pay out $500,000,000 a year to run our schools, and that looks like the measure of a large faith, but the fact is that the average American leaves school in the fifth grade, with the development of a fifth-grade child, and the equipment of a fifth-grade drill preparatory to the university course which he never takes and the high school which he fails to reach. In business, in the professions, in home-making, in industry, in politics, even in our diplomatic service, we are suffering the expense and limitations of a fifth-grade civilization.

Now that Congress has opened the way, let us press the battle into every stronghold to bring the law in every State and the administration of that law up to a standard that shall give every child a chance to make life significant. Today the enforcement of child-labor laws in a number of States is a notorious farce. Manned by inefficient inspectors, weighed down by politics, starved by niggardly appropriations, what can we hope from a public-service department so handicapped? Here is the crux of the whole problem. We have at last forged the tools to complete the work of emancipating all American childhood, and the next five years must witness the development of a white list of States checked by the efficiency standards of the Federal Government.

But how are we to force a solution of this problem? Judging by recent events, it will be by invoking the power and political expression of our people, by saying, in words that can be counted at the ballot box, "We purge ourselves of this thing."

The problem is so big, the issue so vital, they deserve the attention of the whole people. I speak now personally, and not to commit the National Child Labor Committee to any position regarding the vexed question of the extension of the franchise.

Personally, I am convinced that we need the voice of the church, the school, the home, in making and enforcing laws to protect working children. And, since half the adult population of our American homes are women, since approximately 75 per cent. of the church members are women, and since 90 per cent. of the school teachers are women, and every moral and educational enterprise in the country is represented in about the same proportion, cold logic forces us to the conclusion that we need women in politics. In our case, of 10,000 members in the National Child Labor Committee, 6,400 are women, 3,600 are men. Some of the experiences we have had with men in Legislatures in response to the appeals of mothers for protection of working children have forced me to the conclusion that in the protection of working children the participation of women in the law-making of the State is vital. We do not have to analyze our membership, but when we do, we seem forced to demand the suffrage for our clients.

None of us quite believe in the orphan asylum as an ideal place for children, yet in most States, politically speaking, all the children are half orphan. In the halls of legislation, mothers are non-existent, and law-making for children is laboriously carried on as a widower's job; therefore it is poorly baked, mussy, and badly served.

It is no answer to this that New York has a better child-labor law than Wyoming, That fact is true, and has been made much of by the opponents of equal suffrage. But that fact is insignificant. The significant fact is that child labor is a known and measured evil in New York State and is practically unknown in Wyoming. In New York State, there are 65,000 working children, in Wyoming, less than 1,000. In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, Wyoming has, according to the last census, exactly 17 children under 16 years. It is disingenuous to compare States in that way. The fact is that women do not vote in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi, States that have been dragged in by the heels during the past month and forced to a standard of protection against child labor by the Federal Government which they were unwilling to enact for themselves. And let it be remembered that North Carolina has more working children than all the suffrage States combined, including Illinois.

But the time has come to rally, whether in States where women vote or in those where you still contend for the right of political existence. Such intelligent interest must be shown in the welfare of children that no one can doubt that when the American mother gets the vote the American child will get the education.

PROHIBITIONISTS WANT THEIR VOTE

Dr. Landrith Says Women Who Value the Ballot Will Support "Dry" Party

J. Frank Hanly and Dr. Ira Landrith, the Prohibition candidates for President and Vice-President, in their campaign on a special train through States where women can vote, have made strong bids for the support of women, according to press notes from Montana last week. Speaking in the town of Havre on Sept. 12, Mr. Landrith remarked:

"Women who value the ballot and who appreciably realize whence it came to them, and what its value is in the protection of women's business, motherhood and home-making, will support the Prohibition party in 1916. In 1872 the Prohibition party began to advocate unlimited suffrage for women."

The candidates point with pride to their record of forty-four years of adherence to equal rights and are laying stress on what they term the vacillating policies of the two major parties on the matter. Speeches similar to the above were delivered on the 13th in Spokane where Mr. Hanly commented in strong terms on President Wilson's speech in Atlantic City before the national suffrage convention.

"The truth is that the suffragists have driven him to bay," he declared.

A referendum measure limiting the hours of employment of women and children to fifty-four a week was carried overwhelmingly in Maine at the recent election.

For "Women's Freedom"

The Story of One Woman's Sacrifice—Robbed of Home, Nearly Seventy Years Old, and Discouraged, She Finds a Way to Respond

From a woman in one of the sparsely settled sections of the country this week came a letter that went straight to the heart and made us feel that our readers would be interested. This woman is nearly 70 years old. She has been cheated out of the home which she bought with her own money by her husband, who gambled it away, and she has had to borrow money to rebuild it. Out of her own experience she knows the need of woman suffrage, but she lives in a town that has hardly awakened to the knowledge that there is a suffrage movement or of what suffrage means. All around her are women who have no conception of any activity outside of the church and fraternal organizations. This woman started a suffrage league, but when she was taken sick it died.

"All is useless," she writes. "I've grubbed a path for some greater work to be done, and though my heart aches with a deep sense of failure, I must endure and wait and watch, as so many have before my time. Why women sleep on is past my comprehension. Of course they never take a suffrage paper. Many never read anything. How can I expect suffrage of them? How many of us cry How long, O Lord, shall our enemies triumph through the indifference of the ones who should be most interested?"

This woman read the Journal's request for contributions of ten dollars each from as many as possible to aid in extending its circulation.

"I received your letter and request for $10," she writes. "But for my long and continued losses I'd have trebled it. As it now is, I haven't a dollar I can take. Nor can I walk to solicit it. But last Christmas I received a handsome new cut glass dish, so I offered it for sale even at cut rates. It was cheap at $10, but I could get only $3.50 for it. Because you need it I sacrificed the dish, and fear I'll also sacrifice the friendship from which I received it, but woman's freedom is more to me than any other thing in the world, so I give it gladly. Use it where you see it most needed."

She also sent a photograph of herself for our gallery, and we are as proud of it as of any other picture—and the most celebrated suffragists are there—in the collection.

We have scores of letters from other women, similarly situated, but many have no cut glass to sell, and so will never have the satisfaction of sending a money order for $3.50 as this loyal woman did. If we were at liberty to use her name, I would suggest that we raise $3,500 in her honor.

MATRON BRINGS GREAT CHANGE

Inmates of Montana Jail Now Glad to Work for Humane Mistress

A woman matron, Miss Frances Turner, has wrought a transformation in the Silver Bow, Mont., county jail. "For the first time in its history," according to the Butte Miner, "everything is in order.

"Never before were the women inmates cared for as they are now and the jail speaks fairly of their care. A great change from the old system is noticed in the fact that every woman is clean, her hair is combed and all are glad to work like Trojans for the matron who has made things worth while for them."

LYCEUM ASSN. HAS NO DISCRIMINATION

Pays Women As Well As Men, Declares Vice-President, Mrs. Jane Ogle

Mrs. Jane Ogle, vice president of the International Lyceum Association, which recently held its convention in Chicago, says that sex is not recognized in this association.

"There is plenty of friendly competition," she states, according to the Chicago Herald, "but a woman does not receive less compensation for her work than a man, simply because she is a woman. The talents of our members, their personality and drawing power are the only qualifications considered in fixing salaries."

Every objection to woman suffrage is an objection to democracy. There is both good and bad in democracy; but the good will always outweigh the bad.—Senator Moses E. Clapp.

WANT SUFFRAGE AT CHAUTAUQUAS

Illinois Association Shows Value of Presenting Cause on Lyceum Platforms

Recognizing the educational value of the Chautauqua platform, the president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has sent out letters to the affiliated organizations of the State urging the women to ask the Chautauqua committees of their communities to have the question of suffrage presented as part of their regular Chautauqua programs, and also to write to the bureaus furnishing talent to the Chautauquas of the State asking them to secure suffrage speakers for their circuits.

"Women have in the past frequently asked for time on Chautauqua platforms in which to present their views," writes Katharine B. Porter, vice chairman of organization of the association, "but this has antagonized the Chautauqua Bureau that has talent to sell, and also lacks dignity. The offer of free speakers on any subject causes criticism and the cry of a subsidized platform is raised. The Chautauqua, however, is largely supported by women, and if women ask for the presentation of the great questiontion of political equality regardless of sex there will be no doubt about the prompt response of the bureaus to such a demand.

"Programs for next season's Chautauqua are now being built. It is necessary, therefore, to ask quickly if this great field for educational publicity is to be utilized to its utmost possibilities."

I identify the demand for suffrage with a demand for the recognition of the normal humanness of women. That's all. One either sees that or he does not see it.—Dr. Charles Fleischer.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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81

BRITISH COLUMBIA WINS

There is joy among suffragists throughout the United States over the news that British Columbia has given votes to women.

This is the fourth Canadian province to take such action within the year. Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan had already enfranchised their women; and now British Columbia also has fallen into line. These four large provinces have come marching along one after another like a procession of elephants, with British Columbia, biggest of all, bringing up the rear. No doubt the victory will be celebrated, as it deserves to be, by the friends of equal rights all over the United States. It is one more sign of the times. In the words of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "The woman's hour has struck."

A. S. B.

ALL FOR SUFFRAGE

The granting of equal suffrage in British Columbia calls attention afresh to the giant strides that the equal rights movement has been making of late in Canada. There is something delightful in the heartiness with which the men of the great Pacific Northwest are responding to the plea of their mothers and wives. In Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan suffrage was extended to women by act of Parliament; and in the three Parliaments there was but one dissenting vote. In British Columbia it was done by a referendum to the voters; and the press reports say that suffrage has carried in every district. The election returns recall the story of the lover who was so eager to know his fate that he telegraphed his offer of marriage to his sweetheart, and prepaid a reply telegram of ten words. His suspense was intense, but short. The young lady was as much in love as he was. In a few minutes he received his answer:

"Yes, gladly, willingly, joyfully, delightedly, gratefully, lovingly. Yes, yes, yes."

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE SPREADS—AGAIN

The outcome of the election in British Columbia exemplifies anew the tendency of woman suffrage to spread from one neighboring State or country to another.

British Columbia is bordered on one side by Washington and Idaho, on the other by Alaska. If the men of British Columbia had seen just across the boundary line any of the direful results that are so freely predicted by the opponents of equal rights, they would never have voted to follow the example.

One of the strongest arguments for equal suffrage, from a practical point of view, is this very tendency to spread. If it gets a start anywhere—whether it be full or municipal suffrage—it commends itself to the nearest neighbors, and they adopt it also.

Municipal suffrage was given to the women of England in 1869. It proved so satisfactory that in 1881 it was extended to the women of Scotland, and in 1898 to those of Ireland—each time on more liberal terms. New Zealand gave women full suffrage in 1893, South Australia in 1895, and the other Australian States all followed on—West Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New South Wales and Victoria. Finland gave women full suffrage in 1906, and since then Norway, Denmark and Iceland have all come into line. In our own country woman suffrage has spread outward from Wyoming, which first adopted it, until it now prevails throughout the whole western half of the United States. With the single exception of Illinois, the white States on the suffrage map lie in a solid block, all bordering upon one another.

It stands to reason that if equal suffrage led to one-twentieth part of the harrowing results which its opponents prophesy, the nearest neighbors would take warning and would steer clear of it. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

A. S. B.

THE CHANGING MAP

The suffrage map must now be changed again—for the fourth time this year. It changes almost as fast as the map of Europe. But the suffrage victories are bloodless, and represent only slain prejudices.

WHY THE SWEEP?

It would be interesting to know what has made the sweep of the equal suffrage movement through Western Canada so irresistible. In part it is the growth of the temperance movement. British Columbia went dry at the same election when it went for suffrage. The men of Canada know that the fight against liquor is not over when a law is passed; it must also be enforced; and they believe that the women will be a power on the side of enforcement.

Gratitude for the women's war services was another factor. In the debates in the various Canadian Parliaments warm tribute was paid to the courage shown by the women in doing double work at home while the men were at the front. As the women of all the warring nations have been doing this, the action of these four Canadian provinces may be a pointer as to what will happen elsewhere after the war.

A. S. B.

TIME'S REVENGES

The victory in British Columbia recalls an incident of one of the early efforts to secure votes for women in that province.

In Washington Territory women enjoyed equal suffrage from 1883 to 1887 by act of the Territorial Legislature. They also served on juries, and as jurors they dealt out the full penalty of the law to gamblers and illicit liquor sellers. The consequence was an exodus of gamblers and other bad characters across the border into British Columbia. So many "undesirables" fled from Washington that the matter was commented upon in the Parliament of British Columbia, where a woman suffrage bill was pending. Mr. Robson, a member of Parliament who favored the bill, said: "The women are voting the gamblers and blacklegs out of Washington Territory and they are all coming over here." He declared that British Columbia would have to adopt woman suffrage, too, in self-defence. At that time his colleagues were deaf to his plea.

Soon after the women of Washington were disfranchised by two successive decisions of the Territorial Supreme Court, which was generally believed to have yielded to pressure from the liquor and gambling interests. The first test case hatched up to deprive the women of their votes was brought by a gambler who had been convicted by a jury composed in part of women, and the second was brought by a bartender's wife. It is a matter of history that when the decision of the Supreme Court was announced the liquor sellers and gamblers lit bonfires and rang bells.

But today the women of Washington have the ballot, and the women of British Columbia, too. Sooner or later every suffrage defeat is swallowed up in victory.

Judge Turner of Washington, who was responsible for the disfranchisement of the women in the Territorial days, ran for office a year or two ago. He professed repentance and conversion to woman suffrage; but the women remembered his record, and he was defeated. This might profitably be noted in Illinois, where today the liquor interest is straining every nerve to have the suffrage law declared unconstitutional. History continually repeats itself.

"So round and round we run,
But ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."

A. S. B.

At the recent National Suffrage Convention in Atlantic City, one of the attractions was a table, covered with the most varied and interesting tracts and leaflets. A number of new ones have lately been issued. Send for a list of them to the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 171 Madison avenue, New York City.

WOMEN PAY THE PRICE

"A Necessary Safeguard to Public Morals" was the subject of a striking address given at the National Suffrage Convention by Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, chief of the Parole Commission of New York. As head for sixteen years of the Bedford Reformatory for Women, and later as Prison Commissioner and Parole Commissioner, Dr. Davis has had an unequalled chance to judge of the subject from first-hand observation. Like Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, President of the National Association of Florence Crittenton Homes—who, likewise, took an active and enthusiastic part in the convention—she is convinced that equal suffrage is needed in the interest of good morals. These are the opinions of experts: while the prophecies that woman suffrage would destroy morals and the home are merely the wild guesswork of timorous conservatism, when they are not falsehoods deliberately coined by the vicious interests themselves. Dr. Davis said, in part:

"You cannot legislate righteousness into the human heart, but you can reduce to a minimum the temptations that we offer to youth. To a large extent you can stop commercialized vice and the manufacture of criminals. I am not one of those who think that the millennium will come soon after women get the vote; but I believe that women will take an unusual interest in the effort to clean up vicious conditions, because all down the ages women have paid the price of vice and crime.

"I do not believe that at bottom a man is any worse than a woman; but all through the centuries he has been taught that he may do some things which a woman may not. It is only of late that we have begun to fight these things in the open; and you cannot fight any evil in the dark. For sixteen years my work has brought me in contact with this peculiar phase of public morals and I know whereof I speak. Public morals are corrupted because woman's point of view has no representation. What is the great force that corrupts the police of our cities? The fact that they can be bribed to allow what they ought to stop. We have laws to regulate these things, but they are man-made; and the public sentiment behind them, which governs their enforcement, has grown up through the ages, and it is the public sentiment of men only. Even today it is horrible to me to find how these things are looked at by some good men. The doctors say there is no more need for a man to go wrong than for a woman; but that idea is ingrained in men. The laws are not equal, nor equally enforced. If you doubt it, you have only to go into the night court, and you will see woman after woman convicted on the word of a policeman only, while in order to convict a man you have to pile evidence on evidence. I think this inequality of treatment will not cease till women get a vote.

"It is said that we are bound by the rules of evidence; but those rules can be changed. They are man-made; they were not handed down from Mt. Sinai with the Ten Commandments."

Dr. Davis gave several examples from her own experience, showing the unequal treatment of men and women. In one particularly bad case, where the details were too shocking to be told in public, the persons involved were a grown woman, a feeble-minded girl of fourteen, and a married man of thirty-three. The woman was given a long term; the girl was turned over to the reformatory, as was proper; and the man was sent to prison. But great pressure was brought to bear upon the Parole Commission to have him paroled out immediately. Some entirely respectable men could see no reason why he should not be at once turned loose again upon society. Dr. Davis refused to parole him. She said that in her opinion he ought to stay in prison as long as the woman in the case.

Another very young girl who had been in the reformatory was given a trial in domestic service. For a time she did well; but at last she rebelled against the monotony of the life, and ran away. She was traced by the officers of the law, and was finally located in a four-room apartment used for immoral purposes, in a large tenement house full of families. The officers came to the apartment at noon, broke the door open, and found the girl with three other young women and four young men. "The girl was turned over to the reformatory," said Dr. Davis, "the three young women were sent to prison; but the four young men were merely shooed into the street. It is against the law to carry on prostitution in a tenement house. The young men were breaking the law as well as the young women, but no attempt was made to punish them, although letters found in the rooms furnished ample proof."

Dr. Davis told of a respectable working girl whose mother had been sent to Blackwell's Island over and over again for intoxication. The mother had never once come home from that institution sober. "When you leave Blackwell's Island," said Dr. Davis, "you have to pass eight saloons if you go one way and sixteen saloons if you go the other. I believe that the

liquor interests, which are fighting woman suffrage, do well to do so, from their point of view."

Dr. Davis gave other illustrations, and said, in conclusion: "We have been looking at these things all through the ages from the men's point of view and the women have paid the price."

Expert after expert has given the like testimony; yet still the opponents of equal rights insist that "women suffer no injustice," and that "the laws are more than just to women." A. S. B.

THE JOURNAL'S NEW HOME

In connection with last week's housewarming, a number of friends have asked how it was possible for The Woman's Journal to transfer its office to the old home of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell at 45 Boutwell street, when several years ago it was reported that that house had been given to the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

After the death of Miss Blackwell's father the house was too large for her use. Wishing to put it to some useful purpose, she inquired what was most needed. She found that, while Boston has many hospitals, it has very scant provision for poor patients who are no longer acutely ill, but who have not had time to regain their strength. Accordingly, she made the house over to the New England Hospital for Women and Children to be used as a Convalescents' Home. It seemed an ideal place for such as institution, being on a hill overlooking the harbor, in fine air.

But when the hospital authorities started to prepare it for its new use, they found that the changes needed to make it a fit residence for invalids—and especially to provide for the thorough warming of the large, rambling, old-fashioned house—would be so costly that it was thought best not to undertake them. The hospital, therefore, deeded the property back to Miss Blackwell. Since then it has been occupied by a caretaker. When The Woman's Journal outgrew its old quarters at 585 Boylston street, it was easy, and seemed appropriate, to move its business office to the big empty house.

Miss Blackwell will continue to live at 3 Monadnock street, as she has done for some years.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association needs a small Ford car for use in its organization work. Who will give it one, or the price of one? This is the time of year when a good second-hand car can be bought at very reasonable rates.

NOTES AND NEWS

WEST VIRGINIA

Colonel Alexander Foreman of Morgantown, W. Va., State manager for the Woodmen of the World, as well as disbursing officer for the Uniform Rank of the order and treasurer of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, is a strong supporter of equal suffrage. Col. Foreman is joined in his endorsement and work for suffrage by Mrs. Foreman, head of the Woodman Circle in West Virginia.

Another prominent West Virginian, William J. Rodgers of Huntington, a veteran in the development of the oil and gas resources of the State, has long been known as an advocate of the extension of the franchise to women. Few know that he has been a suffragist since his earliest manhood. However, when but 21 years of age he wrote a vigorous article in which he said:

"It is said that the exercise of suffrage would lower the womanhood of woman. I say it would not. It would elevate the respectability of politics. The polling places would come out of the hell holes of disgrace, and drunkards and toughs would no longer hold place in our land. * * * But I hear a voice from the cellar: It would promote domestic discord! Shame! You debase the institution of marriage. Can there be peace in the household only when man is master and woman is slave? Must a difference of opinion be forever intolerable and love fade in the light of equality? I say no!"

The most modern and up-to-date suffragist could use no better nor more cogent reason for giving votes to women.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Maine began campaign work in the State at White Sulphur Springs on Sept. 12. Mrs. Livingston, who is superintendent of the franchise department of the N. W. C. T. U., has been pronounced by ex-Governor Glasscock and by Judge Frank Cox of Morgantown as among the half dozen great orators of America.

TENNESSEE

A new league which has been formed in Knoxville is to be known as the Margaret Brent Equal Suffrage League in honor of Margaret Brent of Maryland.

Meetings are to be held on the second Saturday of each month at 4 o'clock on the balcony of M. B. Arnstein's store. The officers are:. President, Mrs. S. Rains Wallace; first vice-president, Mrs. Douglas Caulkins; second vice-president, Miss Ada Fans; third vice-president, Miss Louise Bignall; recording secretary, Mrs. J. N. Sharp; corresponding secretary, Miss Sarah Rutherford; treasurer, Mrs. John P. Moffett.

RHODE ISLAND

At the meeting of the Newport County Woman Suffrage League, Sept. 2, Mr. Gifford Pinchot was the speaker of the afternoon. So many people attended that there was "standing room only."

On Tuesday, Sept. 12, the league held a fair at the studio of Mr. John Elliott, and the net proceeds amounted to $200.

OHIO

Suffrage headquarters in Columbus have been moved to 516-19 Grand Theatre Building, opposite the State House grounds on State street.

The annual State convention will be held in November at Lima, and delegates are to be elected in October.

An automobile hearing "Votes for Women" pennants was the center of interest at the Pioneer picnic at Crites' Grove on Sept. 14. Several hundred "fellowship slips" were signed by the picnic crowd and franchise propaganda was spread widely.

KENTUCKY

Great enthusiasm was displayed at the suffrage demonstration at Winchester during the opening of the Democratic campaign, Sept. 9. A tent, erected in front of the Court House in the public square, was decorated with a six-foot "Votes for Women" flag, as well as yellow pennants around the roof. The local band was placed on the square opposite, attracting the crowd.

Eleven little girls dressed in white, carrying yellow parasols and wearing yellow bags from which they distributed the souvenir match boxes filled with "Votes for Women" matches, were stationed at the hotels and met the trains, giving out the literature, streamers, etc., and the people eagerly reached out of the car windows for souvenirs. Mrs. George B. Twitchell of Cincinnati was met at the station in a gaily decorated machine and driven to the Court House, where every hour she gave a talk to the men and women on the street, the last speech being given at the station to the crowd while waiting for her train. Altogether 20,000 pennants, streamers, literature, matches and other souvenirs were given out through the crowds, and more could have been used.

Mrs. Lucien Beckner, president of the Clark County Association, was assisted by Mrs. Sue Kohlhass, Mrs. J. T. Beckner, Miss Anne Tracey of Cincinnati; an organizer, and Miss Irene Mattern of Richmond, secretary to Mrs. Thos. J. Smith, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

MASSACHUSETTS

The State Board met in Boston on Sept. 14. The reports given were encouraging.

Mrs. Sleeper and Miss Luscomb lately made a two weeks' organizing tour in Franklin County. In six of the seven towns where they worked, they found plenty of suffrage sentiment. They had subscriptions to The Woman's Journal to give away, and these were taken with joy, and produced a marked change in the women who read the paper. One woman who at first said she was hardly a suffragist has now become an active worker and has given a suffrage party at which current events were read from the Journal, ice cream was served from flower pots with a suffrage flower on top, etc. "All the social life of that region since July has centered about suffrage," said Mrs. Sleeper.

The suffragists helped in circulating the Initiative and Referendum petitions, which asked that a vote might be taken on the advisability of establishing the Initiative and Referendum in this State. Mrs. Gilson reported that in one Senatorial district and 36 Representative districts enough names had been secured to require the placing of this question on the ballot. In many of these districts the suffragists had rendered efficient help, and in some they had done practically all the work.

Mrs. Johnson reported on the work for the Federal Amendment, Mrs. Wren on the press work, and Mrs. Buffum on the work at the county fairs.

The Worcester Equal Franchise Club held its opening meeting of the season with Mrs. S. B. Woodward. It is preparing for a rummage sale on Oct. 7.

Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, chairman of organization of Suffolk County for the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, at the county conference held in the Sunflower lunch room at 167 Tremont street this week, announced that on request of Mrs. Frank Roessing, Oct. 7 and 21 will be set aside as "federal amendment days." The conference voted that Suffolk County members should participate in the nation-wide demonstration by holding an open-air meeting in Boston on Oct. 7, when the College Equal Suffrage League will entertain at the Sunflower lunchroom.

FLORIDA

The Fort Lauerdale Equal Suffrage League is planning a campaign for municipal suffrage this fall.

NEW YORK

One of the features of the annual fair of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society held in Riverhead, L. I., this week, was a pure food show conducted by the suffragists of Eastern Long Island.

NEBRASKA

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Hastings from Oct. 1 to Oct 3. Much important business is to be transacted. The keynote of the convention will be "The New Campaign," and delegates will be asked if they are ready to sacrifice everything for the new drive in 1918. At the luncheon on the 2nd, as well as at the closing session, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be the principal speaker.

PENNSYLVANIA

At the Youngwood Fair, Westmoreland County, suffragists conducted a booth where refreshments were served and suffrage buttons given out. Greenburg, West Newton, Mt. Pleasant and Scottdale women took charge of the booth on different days.

INDIANA

"Camp Suffrage" as conducted at the recent State Fair in Indianapolis by the Woman's Franchise League was so complete a success that the Pathe Motion Picture Film Co. made a picture of the camp with the suffragists in action and presented it during the week at the New Circle Theatre, situated in the heart of the city. The picture was seen by thousands of State Fair visitors and proved a propaganda feature State-wide in its scope.

"Camp Suffrage" consisted of a rest tent 30x60 feet, decorated in suffrage pennants, posters, maps, etc., and equipped with rockers, chairs, cots and seats of all kinds. All were made welcome and suffrage was discussed while they rested. A register kept of all visitors showed many not only from the State, but from other States.

The difference in the attitude of the people of the State toward suffrage over that of previous years was strongly marked. The camp was situated at a point where everyone visiting the fair must pass it. Just adjoining it was the Woman's Building, the principal care of which the State Fair Association gave over to the suffragists. From both the camp and the Woman's Building suffrage fliers were distributed by the thousands, and attractive yellow paper streamers, bearing the slogan "Votes for Women," were presented as souvenirs. These were seen on the grounds worn by men, women and children and were eagerly sought by all.

Mrs. J. F. Barnhill served as chairman of the committee, assisted by Miss Eldena Lauter. The various days were given over to captains who secured their army of helpers.

PLAY SPACE GROWS FROM EMPTY LOT

Rochester Suffragist, on Own Initiative, Makes Children Happy by Concrete Example

If to make slides and sand boxes grow where wagons stood before, and children's faces blossom into smiles where weeds formerly flourished is to acquire merit, then Mrs Emma B. Sweet of Rochester, N. Y., has a long mark to her credit.

Mrs. Sweet is a member of the First Unitarian Church, which stands in a crowded downtown district where little ones are many and playgrounds are few. Next door to Gannett House, the congregation's parish house, is a vacant lot where unused wagons and odds and ends of everything were stored. From time to time church workers had suggested that the lot would be more ornamental as church property, but it was not for sale. Last spring Mrs. Sweet discovered that it could be rented, and urged that the society lease it and turn it into a playground for children of the neighborhood. She herself pledged the first month's rent, and a large portion of her time during the summer.

The lot was leased. A meager equipment was furnished by the city fathers, and a supervisor with volunteer helpers secured. Equipment was stored in Gannett House when not in use. All through this long, hot summer children from two years old upward have taken refuge there from the sun-baked pavements and automobile wheels. Stories were told and sewing lessons given. Weekly excursions were made to a park where swimming might be taught. The neighborhood has been shown by a concrete example the need and the value of playgrounds for children.

Mrs. Sweet is one of Rochester's best known suffragists and business women. For years she held the position of superintendent of the Safe Deposit Department of the Rochester Security Trust Company. At one time she was Susan B. Anthony's private secretary and was with her in California during that State's first suffrage campaign. Mrs. Sweet was also a delegate to the International Suffrage Alliance Convention in Buda Pest in 1913.

ILLINOIS

The State Equal Suffrage Association on Sept. 22 and 23 held a conference in Freeport. The Freeport Woman's Club entertained. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was the principal speaker scheduled for a mass meeting in the Embury Methodist Church. She spoke on "A Nation's Opportunity." The relation between women's clubs and suffrage work was thoroughly discussed.

The Southern Temperament and Woman Suffrage

By Mrs. Guilford Dudley
President Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Inc.

Speech Delivered at Dixie Night Session of the National Convention in Atlantic City

The awakening of Southern women to this great world question has been slow, because in order to grip the Southern heart, a cause must have its glamour. That, you see, is our trouble—too much heart. The only business a Southern girl is ever taught, or is born with a knowledge of, is the business of hearts—the way to win them, the way to hold them,—sometimes the way to destroy them, but more often the way to cherish them through life. So what had woman suffrage to do with us? Our laws were bad, particularly those affecting women and children, but then our men were so much better than our laws, so why worry? The much-vaunted Southern chivalry was so real that it was almost impossible to convict a woman in court, and the Southern men were so imbued with the idea of protecting women, that the lawmakers would not permit a married woman to make a contract in her own name until two years ago.

Now, it seems to me that with us, much of the opposition to woman suffrage is founded on the supposition that men and women are ideal creatures—that men are always going to protect women, and no woman is ever going to need protection against men.

We are a race of dreamers in the South, by choice and because of climatic conditions. Doing things makes no appeal to us as long as we can sit and think about them. That is why we are still doing the rough work of the world, instead of turning out the finished product; sending our lumber to Eastern markets to receive the mark of the master craftsman; sending our cotton everywhere to be turned into the finest fabrics, and that is why we haven't already got woman suffrage throughout the South today.

As long as it was a question of woman's rights; as long as the fight had any appearance of being against man; as long as there seemed to be a vestige of sex antagonism, the Southern woman stood with her back turned squarely toward the cause. She wouldn't even turn around to look at it. She would have none of it at all. But when she awoke slowly to a social consciousness, when eyes and brain were at last free, after a terrible reconstruction period, to look out upon the world as a whole; when she found particularly among the more fortunate classes that her leisure had come to mean laziness, when she realized that through the changed conditions of modern life so much of her work had been taken out of the home, leaving her to choose between following it into the world or remaining idle; when with a clearer vision she saw that man needed her help in governmental affairs, particularly where they touched her own interests, she said, "Oh, that is so different!"

Right about face she turned, and she said to the Southern man, "I don't wish to usurp your place in government, but it is time I had my own. I don't complain of the way you have conducted your part of the business of government, but my part has been either badly managed, or not managed at all. In the past you have not shown yourself averse to accepting my help in very serious matters; my courage and fortitude and wisdom, you have continually praised. Now that there is a closer connection between the government and the home than ever before in the history of the world, will you not let me help you?"

And he in turn has said—various things. Sometimes, "Oh, you want to help me, do you? Not to get in the way? Well, on the whole I see no objection to that." Sometimes when surpassingly truthful, he has said, "But you know, you'll try to reform us, and we don't want to be reformed. Why, you'd take all the fun out of politics. What would we do if we couldn't drink and fight at a convention?" To which she might make reply, that there are plenty of other places, possibly more appropriate, for these delectable forms of amusement.

Then there is—yes, there is, even in the South, the gentle-mannered, sweet-tempered soul, who says, "Shucks, I don't take no stock in sich foolishness. My ole 'oman, she raises children, chickens and hell, and that's enough for her."

And there is, even in the South, the chivalrous gentleman, who, when you have asked him to vote for your amendment, in order that we may all be free, with that glorious freedom which includes responsibility, will look at you and say, "I bet you left some dirty dishes on the table at home!" But, when you have, with truly heavenly patience, carefully explained to him that no good suffragist will permit dirt of any kind around her, not even dirty politicians, if he doesn't belong to the last-named class he may relent, and admit that perhaps women are needed in public housekeeping.

And we have, even in the South, the superior psychologist, the man who understands women so well, who knows perfectly why you are a suffragist, why you will deny yourself pretty frocks, and put your jewels in the melting pot, or maybe give up a hard-earned vacation, for the sake of the cause; it is because "you want to get your picture in the paper." And we have even in the South the man who considers that he has given you an irrefutable answer to all you may say about the desirability of a real democracy, about the injustice of class legislation, and the inferior position given women in the eyes of the law, when he tells you a pathetic story of a child clutching tearfully at its mother's skirts, begging a story, or a cookie, and being pushed aside by a stern parent on the way to a suffrage meeting. Of course, this same man, with characteristic logic, would feel that an impatient mother, bending over a washtub, and delivering a resounding smack to an annoying infant, was all that was sweet and womanly.

But, thank heaven, we have also in the South the man who has pointed the way to us, who has not been afraid to lead us, who has said to us: "The world needs its women; you must go where duty calls you. There is corruption to contend with, yes, but on you must rest the blame as well as on me. Who was it that taught me when my mind was soft and plastic?—A woman. Who will teach the future citizen his duty to his country—not what he may take from it, but what he may give to it?—A woman. And what do you know of citizenship? You must first learn before you can teach; and there is no education without participation. You must first act if you would know. Remember every nation stands where its women stand; and if we, as a nation, are to realize our ideals; if we are to go onward and upward, it must be together."

And so you see not only the Southern woman but the Southern man is now awake, and present conditions strongly indicate that before another year has passed, we will have some form of suffrage for the women of our State. I think our hope lies in the knowledge that Southern women have never side-stepped the fact that, no matter how different the interests of men and women may seem, in the end they are identical. I need not point you to stupid, lying statistics, to prove to you that we have fewer divorces in the South than in any other section of the country. We are not of the temperament to sell our birthright for a "mess of facts;" but the feeling of oneness of aim is there, and if you think that is a poor foundation for our future achievements, you must remember that we are essentially an imaginative, romantic people and we have seen a vision—the vision of a time when a woman's home will be the whole wide world, and her children all those whose feet are bare; and her sisters, all those who need a helping hand. A vision of a new knighthood, a new chivalry, when men will not only fight for women, but for the rights of women. You know the cynical French phrase, "Wherever there is trouble, cherchez la femme." We do not accept it. We believe that wherever a man has reached the heights, there you may, indeed, look for the woman. There is in every woman's heart, for every man who has her affection, whether it is her father, her husband or her son, the feeling Kipling understood so well, when he wrote "Mother Mine." So there is little to fear in the way of rivalry, and we look forward to the time when there will be a better, more complete understanding between men and women, when men will have more of tenderness and women more of courage; when each will lead and follow in turn; and the honor of both be increased thereby.

And you will not blame us if we keep steadily in mind the greater woman of the future, of whom Walt Whitman said, "I see her where she stands, less protected than ever, and yet more protected than ever." More protected because there will be less need of shielding her in a world that has been humanized by woman's untrammeled influence.

In the State primary in Illinois, Sept. 13, the women of Cook County cast a comparatively light vote. The chief reason for this is that there were few offices for which the women were eligible to vote. The largest vote of the women was polled for the nominees for president and trustees of sanitary districts, positions which all mothers are particularly desirous of seeing capably filled.

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NATIONAL ASSN. HAS NEW FLAG

Pennsylvania's Banner, Dedicated by Mrs. Miller, Accepted by Mrs. Catt

One of the most picturesque features of the Atlantic City convention was the adopting of the new national suffrage flag. The banner, which is the gift of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, has a yellow field with fringed edging, with a circle of eleven blue stars, representing the eleven suffrage States, with an eagle on the wing clutching a globe, in the center.

The presentation address was made by Mrs. J. O. Miller of Pittsburgh, and the flag was accepted by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and adopted by the delegates unanimously.

Mrs. Miller said in part:

"Pennsylvania felt that the woman suffrage movement was the greatest movement today for freedom and democracy. We felt that we should have our own flag and early in the spring Pennsylvania decided to adopt this flag. She made the design so simple that it could be used in any State, and we hoped that each State would like it so well that they would take it for their own. The flag we present is the same as the Pennsylvania State flag, except that there is the eagle where we have the Pennsylvania Keystone.

"We feel that Pennsylvania of all the States in the Union is perhaps the most fitted to give this flag to the National Association. Remember that Pennsylvania was the home of Betsy Ross, who made the first flag of the Union. Remember that when the 'man's hour struck' in the United States that Declaration of Independence was read from our hall in Philadelphia and that our Liberty Bell rang out that abortive freedom. I say 'abortive freedom' because it did not include the women in its message. Remember in its political history, Pennsylvania, perhaps the most boss-ridden State in the Union, stirred in its sleep in 1912 and adopted both a Republican State and National Platform—a platform that had the most wonderful social resolutions in it of any platform ever presented, up to that time, by a political party—and the bosses trembled in Pennsylvania. Remember that in 1915 Pennsylvania gave to the United States the greatest victory of any of the Eastern States for suffrage because we gave you thirty-three white counties out of sixty-seven.

"We feel that the suffrage movement should have one flag for all and all should be for one flag and we trust that if this flag is adopted by this Convention it may soon wave over a 'Solid America,' solid for suffrage. We trust that we will have a united America, that there will be one association working for a Federal Amendment, one State association only in a State working for a State amendment, one county association only in a county working for a State amendment because we realize that the political boss glories in division of opposition, and it is only by union that we go on to speedy victory. We want to have this movement, one body, one name, and one purpose; for then our victory is going to come speedily and then we will teach the people of this country that suffrage is the paramount issue of today.

"We hope this flag will wave after the 'woman's hour has struck,' when we have the party of the best men and the best women, because it is then we must fight those other tyrants of freedom—poverty and illiteracy—and all the things that make this world such a bad place for some people to live in. May this flag wave until something better comes and 'humanity's hour is struck.'"

USES JAIL FACTS AS BALLOT PLEA

Detroit Parole Officer Thinks Women Can Vote if They Can Avoid Prison

Parole Officer William Venn, in an address to the West Detroit Dry Club on Sept. 11, stated that out of a total of 2,600 State prisoners in Michigan only 60 were women.

This he declared is one of the strongest arguments for equal suffrage. "For," he argued, "if they can beat the men keeping out of jail, don't you think they could handle the ballot just as intelligently?"

"The Great White Ma" is the name by which Mary Slessor—a former Dundee factory hand—came to be known in Calabar, Africa, among the "fierce, cruel up-country tribes of Okoyong." She started life at the age of eleven as a poor weaver in the home of a drunken shoemaker father. She ended it as a veritable white chief of a savage tribe and the logical successor of David Livingstone and Stanley in darkest Africa. From being a missionary agent, Mary Slessor finally took up work among the tribes beyond Calabar and by her physical and mental abilities practically ruled over them as a civilizing force. "For nearly forty years she fought against murder, witchcraft, sorcery, foul abominations, maintaining a mental elasticity amid the most depressing scenes."

FRENCH WOMEN SEE VOTE SOON

Barres Bill Opposed by Suffragists As Temporary Sop—New Guardianship Law

Mme. le Verrier, the vice-president of the Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, recently granted an interview to the Paris correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, in which she described the attitude of her organization toward the Barres bill, a measure likely to be discussed immediately after the reassembling of the French Parliament.

This bill proposes to confer on women the right to exercise the parliamentary vote as substitutes for their men at the war. It is absolutely unsatisfactory to French women and will be vigorously opposed by them, since it confers no individual or permanent rights on women as such, but merely makes a convenience of them in the absence of the men. The position the women as an organization take is that they either have or have not proved their right to have some say in the conduct of the affairs of the country. If they have earned the right to substantial consideration, they must be dealt with equitably, and that to which they were justly entitled must be accorded to them. It was solely on this basis that they want the question of woman's votes settled.

The suffrage organization, Mme. le Verrier said, had done a great work in protecting women workers from unjust treatment. It has successfully intervened and obtained the redress of grievances where individuals had failed and has insisted on the women workers having better conditions or higher pay. In the munitions factories women's labor had been woefully underpaid, a different wage being paid to men and women for work whose quality and quantity were exactly identical. The organization protested and the employers conceded many improvements.

One of the great successes of the Union has been the influence it has brought to bear on the question of the guardianship of children under age. Until recently the French law had prohibited women from filling the office of the legal guardian of children, with the result that very often absolute strangers had been invested with exclusive power over children, in spite of the fact that they had near female relatives who were not only the most natural protectors, but who were also more fitted by circumstances and conditions to care for the children in the necessary way. The new law which was passed by the present Parliament, largely owing to the efforts of the suffragists, conferred upon women the legal capacity to act as guardians, thereby removing what has long been recognized as an intolerable injustice to family life in France.

Prior to the war a bill was deposited in Parliament conferring on women the municipal vote. It is expected that this will be passed by the Chamber in due course, probably early in the autumn session, and so come into force at the next municipal elections.

One of the most vitally interested witnesses to the signing of the child labor bill was Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

NOTES AND NEWS

A bill which is being prepared by the California State Board of Health to be submitted at the next session of the Legislature proposes to divide the State into districts for better health control. Such division, believes Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, Secretary of the Board, would minimize the danger of epidemics.

The county commissioners of Washoe County, Nevada, which includes the city of Reno, recently called upon nearly thirty women to serve as jurors in the district court. This establishes a new precedent in the judicial procedure in this county.

At the annual convention of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, held in Springfield, Sept. 13, prominent women authorities on industrial questions addressed the members. Mrs. Henry Thompson, a student in the Woman's Trade Union School at Northwestern University and formerly a textile worker at Ludlow, made a strong speech urging an eight-hour day for women, and, in closing her address, emphasized her strong belief in woman suffrage as a means to better social legislation.

Whence Man's Exclusive Right to the Ballot?—Practical Eugenics, May and June.

The Mind of Woman, by Havelock Ellis.—Atlantic, September.

For Working Women in Oregon.—Survey, Sept. 9.

What About the Woman's Party? by Helen Ring Robinson.—Independent, Sept. 11.

Woman Silent in the English Churches.—Independent, Sept. 11.

The Suffrage Convention, by Edith Wyatt.—New Republic, Sept. 16.

The Women's Civic Leagues of California, by Katharine C. Watson.—Survey, Sept. 16.

Suffragists may well be encouraged to believe that the firm yet discreet exercise of a little more pressure will finally open the President's mind to the advantages of securing suffrage by means of a Federal amendment.—New Republic, Sept. 16.

It is quite safe to assume that from the endorsements of all political parties, and the personal one of Mr. Hughes, will follow the passage of a suffrage amendment in Congress.—Pulitzer's Review, Sept.

Literature reprinted from the Journal is justly regarded as an indispensable help in suffrage work. The most recent publications are listed below. Send your order to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass.

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Make a list of the voters you know in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

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Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed's play JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT is a pleasing bit of satire which can make money for any suffrage league. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars.

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Miss Blackwell's pamphlet, a BUBBLE PRICKED, is a gold mine of information with which to confound the opposition.

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No Votes for Guardsmen

By Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

We cannot understand how any student of anti-suffrage literature can admit the necessity of special legislation to allow the National Guardsmen at the frontier to vote.

The vote is not a privilege, but a duty.

These young men are already sufficiently occupied with their military duties. We must not thrust this additional burden upon them.

Besides, they are now represented by their fathers and mothers at home.

Every guardsman knows that his interests are dearer to his father than his own.

If he asks to cast his own vote he is practically declaring that his father is not to be trusted.

Besides, guardsmen do not want to vote. Very few of them have come to their legislators personally and asked for this privilege.

It is dangerous to force the vote upon an unwilling or indifferent electorate.

The vote would introduce dissension into the regiments.

We must protect our National Guard from the slightest contamination of politics.

Guardsmen, guardsmen at the border,
Keeping everything in order,
Do you think you really would be
Pleased, as "antis" say we should be,
To have other people say
What you wish election day?
Guardsmen, would you really rather
Have your vote cast by your father?
Or, while working for the nation,
Do you feel some irritation,
That hot, weary and remote,
You are not allowed to vote?
Does it seem iniquitous?
Guardsmen, guardsmen, think of us!

Suppose this had happened last week in the suffrage convention:

"The delegate has sweetbreads for brains when she makes such a charge," shouted Mrs. X., of Blank. * * Mrs. Y., as she finished reading the dispatch, leaped toward the middle aisle, overturning Delegate W. as she did so, and rushed toward Mrs. X. * *

Would it not prove that women were too emotional to vote?

But as it, or something similar, took place only in the United States Senate, it is not considered to prove anything at all.

BOTH PARTIES BID FOR WOMEN'S AID

Republicans Appoint Women's Committee and Democrats Name Woman's Bureau

As the political campaigns grow in strength, so the aid of the women is found to be more and more valuable, and both parties are giving even the unenfranchised women an opportunity to support actively their preferred candidate.

Chairman Willcox, of the Republican National Committee, appointed a National Woman's Campaign Committee last week which will give advice as to campaign work among women in both suffrage and non-suffrage States. At the New York headquarters, Miss Helen Varick Boswell will be in charge, and the other members of the committee are:

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. Laura H. Evans, Mrs. William Severin, Ill.; Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, Col.; Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs, Mrs. Mary E. Gibson, Cal.; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mass.; Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Miss Frances A. Kellor, Mrs. Henry G. Danforth, Mrs. Cabot Ward, New York; Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, Oregon; Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island; Mrs. George W. Aiken, Wash.; Mrs. Frank Mebane, N. Carolina; Miss Belle Fligelman, Mont.; Mrs. Edna C. Baker, Nev.; Mrs. L. C. Harmsberger, Wyo.; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Kansas; Mrs. Henry Morgan, Ariz., and Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah.

Invitations to accompany the Hughes Woman's campaign train were issued last week by Mrs. Mary Harriman Aumsey, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, organized on Sept. 19 the Eastern Woman's Bureau of the committee. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson was unanimously elected chairman, and the other officers include:

Vice-chairmen, Mrs. Felix Adler, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene, Boston; Mrs. Joseph Fels, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. E. M. House, Mrs. George La Monte, New Jersey; Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Miss Virginia Potter, Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell. Secretary, Mrs. Maurice Wertheim. Executive committee, Mrs. John S. Crosby, Mrs. Mabel Potter Daggett, Miss Josephine Goldmark, Mrs. Thomas S. Haight, Miss Katherine Leckie, Mrs. Joseph Price, Miss Dorothy Strauss, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, and Mrs. H. O. Wittpen.

CUSTOMS CHANGE IN PARTY OFFICES

Mrs. George Bass's Presence on Democratic National Campaign Committee a New Step

A bulletin from the Woman's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee in the Karpen Building, Chicago, Ill., makes this significant statement:

"Times change, and customs, and the world wags on; but no change of custom in the course of many years has held quite the radical importance that the selection of a woman to serve on the campaign executive council of a great political party has involved. If anyone had arisen twenty years ago to prophesy that the Democratic party would invite a woman to sit in session of a national committee, and to direct a campaign in twelve States, he would have been overwhelmed by the obloquy that attends the utterances of premature prophets. But the world moves, and Mrs. George Bass, once of Wisconsin, and now of Chicago, is a member ex-officio of the national committee, and chairman of the woman's bureau of the Democratic national campaign.

"Just now Mrs. Bass is doing the work of a dozen women and a State central committee, and enjoying it eagerly. 'Good fun,' she calls it, and makes it."

GOVERNOR'S WIFE A QUICKER VOTER

Mrs. Edward Dunne Neglected Home Just Three Minutes in Polling Booth

Governor Edward Dunne of Illinois and his wife went to the polls together in Chicago last week. It took the governor nine minutes to mark his ballot, while Mrs Dunne succeeded in indicating her choice in the short space of three minutes.

And yet it is still said that women should not vote because it will take so much time from domestic duties at home!

LESS THAN HALF OF MEN VOTED

Bay State's Qualified Electorate Represented by Minority Last Year at Polls

In Massachusetts in 1915, only fifty-seven per cent. of the men who were assessed poll taxes were registered, and of those registered, 82 per cent. voted. This means that less than one-half of those entitled to vote actually did so.

The Boston Herald says: "Women may or may not want to vote. Opinions on this point differ. But it is clear that men are not very eager to do so."

CALIFORNIA HAS EFFICIENT AUDIT

State Controller Holds That Budget System Has Raised State's Financial Condition

"The management of California's financial transactions comes nearer being on an efficient, businesslike basis today than ever before in the State's history," according to John S. Chambers, State Controller. The presence of a budget system and careful auditing is partly responsible for the good financial management of the State, he says.

In further detail Mr. Chambers adds:

"The Board of Control has general supervision over all the offices and departments making up the State Government, except that of Governor and of Adjutant General, which deal directly with the Controller. Each month the departments and institutions file with the board estimates of their needs, and upon approval the purchases are made accordingly. The bills, or claims, upon reaching the board, are compared with the estimates, and if found correct are sent to the Controller for final audit and payment, if approved by that official.

"In other words, there is a preaudit by the Board of Control, based upon the estimate; an audit of the claim, following the purchase, and a last audit by the Controller before the warrant is drawn in payment. While this checking and rechecking involves considerable work, the system has proved highly satisfactory. It practically does away with opportunities for graft and reduces waste to a minimum."

NEVADA WOMEN WERE DELEGATES

When the Republican and Democratic State conventions of Nevada assembled on September 5, in Reno, several women were among the delegates who participated in nominating officers. There were three women at the Republican meeting, and seven at the Democratic. When the women spoke they met with hearty applause.

VOTE IS A LIVE ISSUE IN DAKOTA

Suffrage Premier Attraction at State Fair—Support Given by Both Parties

Votes for women is the livest question in South Dakota today, and if there were any doubt of the fact in the mind of anyone it must have been speedily dispelled on entering the State Fair grounds at Huron last week.

Mrs. Ruth B. Hipple of Pierre, publicity chairman of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, writes the Woman's Journal that suffrage greeted the eye and ear from the entrance gates to the farthest corner of the grounds. There were banners and pennants on almost every booth and in every building. The grounds were yellow with pennants carried by fair visitors, and the suffrage workers were besieged with people wanting buttons, balloons, anything to show that they were suffragists. Suffrage workers were everywhere, and there were seven speakers on the grounds at one time. Every time a speech began people stopped out of curiosity and stayed to listen from a real interest in the subject. Once when Mrs. Maude McCreery was addressing a large crowd, a concessions man near by objected because she was distracting the attention of the crowd from his wares. A policeman told her that she must stop speaking at that particular point. Mrs. McCreery told the crowd that she could not finish and asked them if they would go with her to a nearby open space. "Sure, come on," they cried. Two men piled up some boxes for Mrs. McCreery to stand upon and the entire multitude of people followed her across the street and listened and applauded enthusiastically for nearly an hour, while the concessions man looked idly on. It was cold, too, but not a man left until she had finished.

For the first time in the history of South Dakota a South Dakota woman has been on the Fair Grounds in the interests of the antis. She was undoubtedly the lonesomest woman in the State, because her tent was absolutely deserted most of the time excepting by herself.

Mr. Charles McLean of Dubuque, Iowa, is making headquarters at Pierre, where he seems to be directing the campaign for the lone South Dakota woman. He is sending out literature and newspaper interviews, which he signs Mrs. E. C. Jacobson, Secretary of the Woman's Association.

Mr. McLean goes out of his way to assure suffragists that he is not hired by the liquor interests, although no one has intimated that he is so employed.

"Republicans and Democrats alike have done their utmost to make things easy and pleasant for the suffrage workers," says Mrs. Hipple, "and if South Dakota does not come into the white list of States in November it will be because most of the men of South Dakota have lost their power to mark a ballot."

LAST LAUGHS

"Advice is largely futile."

"What do you mean?"

"People with sense don't need it and people without sense won't take it. So what's the use?"—Pittsburg Post.

"How are the incubators getting along?" asked a friend of his neighbor who had recently bought some.

"Why, all right, I suppose; but although I have had them for two weeks now, not one of the four has laid an egg yet."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The cat settled herself luxuriously in front of the kitchen range and began to purr. Little Dolly, who was strange to the ways of cats, regarded her with horror. "O gran'ma, gran'ma!" she cried. "Come here quick. The cat's begun to boil."—Christian Register.

"Dad," said the young medical graduate, "in your two weeks' absence I managed to cure Mrs. Goldenby of her indigestion."

"My boy," said the old doctor, "I'm proud of you, of course, but Mrs. Goldenby's indigestion was what put you through college."—Boston Transcript.

Two friends met after an absence of some months.

"What are you doing now?" inquired Bill.

"Working in a powder factory."

"Good job, is it?"

"Well, 22 shillings a week and prospects."

"What sort of prospects?"

"Of getting a 'rise' at any minute."

They were playing the merry old game of grimaces, and everyone was twisting his or her visage into the most horrible contortions.

The nervous judge, Algy Pickletop, gazed slowly upon the players, then suddenly he made tracks for his sweetheart's mother, who was sitting by the fire.

"My dear Mrs. Gastrap," exclaimed Algy, "I award you the prize without hesitation."

Mrs. Gastrap fixed on him a stony eye.

"Sir," she said icily, "I was not playing."—Boston Post.

Lady of the House: "What do you want?"

Weary Walter: "I am de official representative of de Woman's Household Kitchen Culinary Cuisine League, and I'm making a coast-to-coast trip testing the favorite recipe of de most prominent lady in each town."—Judge.

"What's the trouble, girlie?"

"Oh, Algernon, I'm afraid for you. Father threatens to kick you into the middle of next week!"

"Well, my dear, if he insists, let him do it. But hold next Wednesday evening open for me."

George (to Tom, fishing): "How many have you caught?"

Tom (airily): "Oh, I couldn't count 'em."

George (peering into can): "Why, you haven't caught any at all!"

Tom: "That's why I can't count 'em."